

cattle. This is very noticeable as one ascends the slopes of the Himalayas. A dwarfed condition has become hereditary in Himalayan cattle and is retained by them if transported to the plains. Breeders of cattle are well aware that in establishing large or small varieties food is a factor of importance. A liberal diet will enable young stock to surpass the growth of their parents and to acquire additional bulk which they transmit to their descendants. Conversely, cattle may be dwarfed by starvation, and when small Alderney cows were in fashion the systematic under-feeding of the calves was a recognized expedient for reducing the size, not only of individuals, but of the breed. To draw another illustration from India : there is a surprisingly close correspondence between the size of the village cattle and the character of the fodder they receive. In the rice districts of the eastern coast they are very diminutive compared with those of the northern and western regions, where they are fed on wheat or millet straw. Rice straw is of very poor nutritive value. It cannot, then, be denied that the character of the food supply may hereditarily affect the development of some animals. It has been known since the days of Pliny that the garden radish can be raised from the wild species by intensive cultivation, and manure has been of vital assistance to the nurseryman in breeding

new varieties of flowering plants and vegetables.

If we concede that from bodily nourishment may arise peculiarities of form that are transmitted to offspring, we cannot maintain that the sentient and active body is isolated from the special tissue which secretes the reproductive cells.

Colour also appears to be connected with environment. Speaking generally the coloured races of mankind are those that live under a